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and alkylglycoside having the formula

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\ \text{OH} \\ \text{OH} \\ \text{OH} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\ \text{OH} \\ \text{OH} \\ \text{OH} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\ \text{OH} \\ \text{OH} \\ \text{OH} \\ \text{OH} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\ \text{OH} \\ \text{OH} \\ \text{OH} \\ \text{OH} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\ \text{OH} \\$$

wherein R is selected from the group consisting of  $CH_3$ ,  $CH_3CH_2$ ,  $(CH_2OH)_2CH$ ,  $CH_2(OH)CH(OH)CH_2$ , and  $[CH_2(OH)CH(OH)CH_2(OH)]CH$ , and wherein the polymer is linked by  $\alpha$ -1,4 bonds, that comprise at least 85%, by number, of the linkages.

4. (Amended) The peritoneal dialysis solution of claim 1 wherein the partially hydrolyzed starch is substantially free of terminal aldehyde groups.

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10. (Amended) The method of claim 5 wherein the starch is reduced to an icodextrin linked predominately by  $\alpha$ -1,4 bonds and having the formula:



16. (Amended) The method of claim 11 wherein the starch is oxidized to an icodextrin linked predominately by  $\alpha$ -1,4 bonds and having the formula:

